

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN PANIC AS RUSSIAN ARMY SWEEPS ON TOWARD BUDAPEST

sections of the retreating German army now hold a line which, roughly speaking, extends immediately north of Laon southeastward through the forest of Argonne, thence in a northerly direction in the rear of Verdun and north-east of Nancy and Lunéville.

The German army under the Crown Prince is believed to be in danger of capture, unless masterly strategy is exercised. The most of the available roads which it must traverse to keep pace with the retirement of the German troops on both sides are either held or commanded by the French and British.

An official statement says:

The Germans have evacuated the region of Nancy, which for ten days resisted and splendidly repulsed all the German attacks.

The attack of September 7 was personally directed by the Kaiser. The French took Lunéville on September 11.

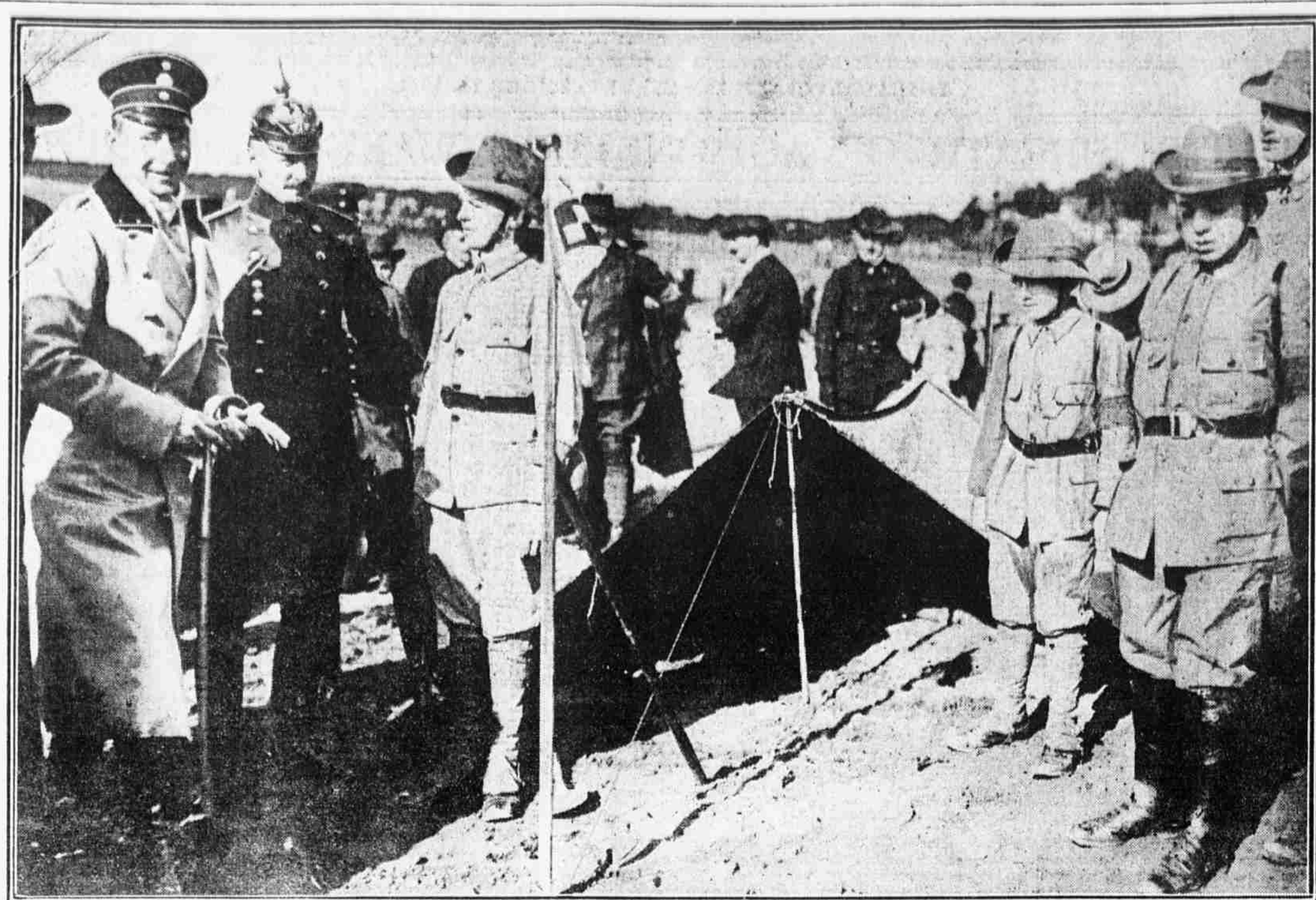
The Germans lost 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 at Lunéville.

The invaders have abandoned the district before Belfort and the allies will occupy it.

Reliable reports from the front states that the movements of the French right flank has pushed back the German troops at Nomeny and Pontet-Mousson, and that both of these places have been occupied by the French army.

(Pontet-Mousson lies on the Moselle River, 17 miles south by southwest from Metz. Nomeny is on the Sella River, 8 miles southeast of Pontet-Mousson.)

The French forces in the Department of Moselle-et-Meuse are pushing northward from Lunéville and Nancy along the Moselle Valley, with the probable intention of getting east of the German army. If the Germans attempt to cut their way through the French forces holding positions at Verdun, the French from the valley of the Moselle will be in a position to reinforce them. Otherwise, the French could throw a strong force across the Meuse near Charleville and Metziers in an effort to block the Germans from retreating into Luxembourg.



THE BOY SCOUTS OF GERMANY ARE IN MANY INSTANCES PLAYING A MAN'S PART IN THIS WAR. A Belgian Boy Scout has already been decorated by King Albert for extraordinary bravery in the present war. German Crown Prince (at the left) is shown here inspecting the Berlin Scouts, who probably have their own dreams of glory, shortly before going to the front.

FRENCH HOTLY PURSUE FLEEING GERMAN ARMY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Official word that the French army is pursuing the Germans with unparalleled vigor as the latter retreat to the northward, and that the victory of the allies is becoming more brilliant, was called by the French Department of War to its Embassy here today.

The dispatch reads: "General Joffre tells the Government that our victory is becoming more and more complete and brilliant."

"The enemy is in full retreat and is abandoning prisoners, wounded, guns and ammunition."

2,000,000 MEN FOUGHT IN BATTLE OF MARNE

BORDEAUX, Sept. 14.—According to computations made at the War Office, more than 2,000,000 men took part in the fighting that culminated at the battle of the Marne and the hasty retreat of the German forces. These were made up of 43 army corps (1,720,000 men) of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Other corps including the engineers, aviators and special service divisions.

(As previous reports stated that 21 German army corps (840,000 men) are in France, the French figures indicate that the allied forces outnumber the Germans now by 1,200,000.)

Officials of the War Office declare that the battle of the Marne was the greatest in history as regards the number of men engaged.

Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Foreign Minister, warmly praises General Joffre.

KITCHENER TWICE IN FRANCE TO ADVISE ALLIES' CHIEFS

War Secretary Composes Differences Arising Out of Battle of Charleroi.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Lord Kitchener has been at the front twice within the last fortnight. His latest visit, during which he was away from the War Office for two days and a night, was to confer with Field Marshal Sir John French, in command of the British expeditionary forces, and General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army. It is known that for some time there has been considerable difference of opinion between the British and French leaders, arising out of the retreat of the allies after the battle of Charleroi. So acute did the feeling become between the two leaders that Lord Kitchener deemed it necessary to intervene personally, which he did successfully.

In connection with Lord Kitchener's absence from London this week the official Press Bureau requested the London newspapers not to make any mention of this movement. In fact, the day after he left, the Press Bureau issued a bulletin to the effect that "Lord Kitchener visited the King at Buckingham Palace today."

This was for the purpose of preventing a leakage of news of Lord Kitchener's presence at the front, news in which Berlin would have been greatly interested. However, five minutes after the bulletin was issued, the Press Bureau told the newspaper correspondents that the item was not true, but hoped that the newspapers would not deem it necessary to withdraw the bulletin, which none did. It is an instance of the frank way in which the British officials take the newspapers into their confidence.

RESCUES SLEEPING CHILD FROM BURNING HOME

Man Risks Life by Plunging Into Flame-Filled House.

At the age of 15, Harry H. with 210 South 10th street, plunged through the flames and saved a sleeping child from a burning home. The fire broke out at 10:30 p.m. and spread rapidly. The child was found sleeping in a room on the second floor. Harry H. risked his life by jumping from the window and running through the flames to the second floor. He found the child and carried him to safety. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

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VIENNA IN PANIC AT SERB ADVANCE TOWARD BUDAPEST

Campaign Opens by Bridge Construction Over River Save—Russians, 400,000 Strong, to Aid Serbia.

NSH, Sept. 14.

The Serbian army which last week occupied Semlin after a brilliant campaign in which 100,000 Austrians were killed or wounded, today began a march toward Petrovaradin in an effort to open the plains of Hungary and take Budapest.

It is officially announced that a campaign for the capture of Budapest has been opened by the construction of two bridges across the River Save for the transportation of heavy artillery and the baggage of the main Serbian army.

Budapest is 20 miles from Belgrade. It is reported that the Serbian army is now within 10 miles of the city. The Austrians are retreating in all directions. The Serbian army is now in a position to capture the city if it is not evacuated.

It is stated here that the Serbians are now working in co-operation with the Russian army. The Russian army is now in a position to capture the city if it is not evacuated. The Serbians are now in a position to capture the city if it is not evacuated.

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HUMOR, PATHOS, HEROISM LIGHTEN WAR'S GRIMNESS

FOLD IN DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT.

In a village on the point of occupation by German cavalry, a French soldier, the last of his regiment there, heard a woman's cries. He turned back. At that moment a Hun entered the village. The soldier hid behind a door and shot down the first officer and then one of the soldiers. While the rest of the patrol hesitated, the soldier rushed out, seized the officer's rifle, and, aiming himself into the middle and holding a woman behind him, rode off amid a hail of bullets. Both reached the French lines unscathed.

On the banks of the Oise, in the days of the retreat, a captain of engineers had been ordered to blow up a bridge in order to cover the French retreat. The bridge had been mined, but the fuse had not been laid. When a detachment of the enemy appeared on the other side of the bridge the officer ordered his men back and then, running forward, lit the mine with his own hand, meeting a death which he must have known to be certain.

The drinking shops in Petrovaradin have been converted into free dining rooms for soldiers' families. Yesterday the police arrested a German chemist named Keller, who was employed at the Russo-American Rubber Works, where mysterious wholesale poisoning had occurred. A month ago papers were written by him, showing the existence of poisons that produce the same effects.

A wounded Russian officer relates how the soldiers of his regiment bravely rescued a wounded comrade, going out and bringing him back with his "force" without drawing the enemy's fire. The Russian commander later discovered the rescued soldier to be a young woman who had joined the Russian volunteers.

A corporal and two privates of the

Black Watch, all wounded, who had just arrived in London from the front, were on Sunday surrounded by a crowd of admirers and loudly cheered in Leicester Square.

"I want to let the public know how the Black Watch went through it," said the corporal. "In the thick of it all we were singing Harry Lauder's latest, 'Aye, Laddie.' It was grand. All around us were the dead and dying and every now and then the German shells would burst and as we peeped away at 'on we sang about 'Roaming in the Gloamin' and 'The Lass of Killcraickle.'"

A Belgian statesman, according to an Antwerp correspondent, said: "Only two Christmases ago, Emperor William, of Germany, and King Albert, of Belgium, spent part of the holiday season together. King Albert's baby daughter loved the Emperor so much, because he played with her, that she cried to get onto his lap, and was inconsolable when he was not there. How he can order his Zeppelins, now, to drop bombs on the house where this little girl and her brother and sisters and father and mother are sleeping, I can't understand."

King Albert of Belgium today wired his congratulations to President Poincaré on the evening victory of the French army. He said: "Belgium heartily congratulates the French army on their notable successes. The abominable cruelties which our population is suffering only increase our energy and the ardor of our troops."

In reply President Poincaré wired King Albert as follows: "When the hour of reparation arrives none will forget what the heroic Belgians have done for the triumph of the common cause of civilization and liberty."

GERMANS RUSH FRESH ARMY TO FACE ALLIES

BERLIN, by way of Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

A new German army has been sent to France.

This important news was officially announced here today. No information was given out as to the progress of the campaign against the allies, the bare official announcement stating only that another army had been dispatched.

It is understood that this army is under command of General Von Boehn, and that it contains either three or four army corps (120,000 or 160,000 men). Part of General Von Boehn's forces have already reached Belgium and are in the vicinity of Renaix.

(This indicates that the new German army will be used to strengthen the German right wing and to prevent the lines of communication being cut.)

There is some anxiety here over the lack of official announcements as to the progress of the campaign against the Franco-British armies, the last statement from the General Staff merely stating that the Germans had fallen back to strong positions where they could withstand an attack.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The German Crown Prince has captured the enemy's fortified position southwest of Verdun and is now bombarding with heavy artillery the outer forts lying to the south.

A battle is going on between Paris and river Marne on front of 125 kilometers stretching from Nanteuil on the west, where the English are, to Vitry on the east.

(This was the position of the German armies previous to the battle of the Marne, which, after five days of severe fighting, concluded two days ago. Since then the Germans have been driven back across the Marne, and now occupy a line from Laon through the country south of Rheims to Chaumont.)

The Crown Prince's army is separated from the main battle by the forest of Argonne. The army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and General von Heeringer are in formal battle near the upper Moselle.

Ambassador Gerard gave out an interview to the press denying the persistent reports that the United States was preparing to join the allies; that Mr. Whitlock had attached the Mayor of Brussels to his legation; that the American flag had been raised at Chant and that the Tuckerton incident was an unfriendly discrimination against Germany, and that he is advising Americans to hurry away because the United States is going to mix in the war.

General Hindenburg defeated the Russians and crossed the Rusevka frontier, and captured 20,000 prisoners and captured 20 guns, many machine guns and aeroplanes.

The above message, signed in duplicate by Karl H. von Wiegand and the Berlin correspondents of other press associations, was received today from Berlin. Part of the information contained therein had already been sent to the United States and given out by the German Embassy at Washington.

The wireless failed to state what the information contained therein was given out by the German Government.

BELGIANS BLOCK GERMANS IN MOVE TO AID COMRADES

Two Corps of Kaiser's Army Called Back—After Four Days' Battle Defenders Retire to Antwerp.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A dispatch from Antwerp contains the following official communication issued by the Belgian Government.

"After four days of hard fighting, our troops, which left fortified positions at Antwerp to attack the German forces in the Brussels-Louvain-Malines triangle, have returned within the outer ring of the Antwerp fortifications."

"The sortie, which at first seemed to be merely a skirmish operation against covering troops left by the enemy in front of Antwerp, developed into an action on an extensive scale. The enemy's position was very strong, owing to the nature of the ground and the earthworks thrown up during the last fortnight."

"The necessity for holding this position at all costs obliged the enemy to call for all available forces. Thus the third German army corps, which had left Ninove for Ned Braeckel, returned hastily, and the fifth corps, which was already marching southward on the Tournai-Brussels road, was likewise recalled. "Moreover Landwehr and Landsturm detachments stationed to the south of Brussels, as well as 1,000 marines who arrived by Brussels, some days took part in the fighting."

"The result attained is of great importance from the point of view of the allies' staff, since, in consequence of our intervention, two German army corps have been unable to go to the assistance of the German armies which are retreating in the direction of the Scheldt."

"In view of this concentration of all the German forces available in this vicinity our army found itself, at the end of the fourth day, in the presence of superior numbers, whereupon it returned to Antwerp."

"Our army continues to be an instant menace to the Germans and will oblige them to retain here important forces which evidently are needed urgently in France."

"The losses of both sides during the four days of fighting have been heavy, testifying to the stubbornness of the conflict. The fire of the Germans was very poor, however, and the wounds sustained by our men, generally speaking, of a slight character."

"Unhappily more than two to one, the Belgians fought so desperately that they not only held the enemy here, but they forced the recall of the two divisions that had been sent south from Ghent."

The Belgian attack was delivered at the German lines of communication. It was directed by King Albert in person, and so swift was the raid that the Belgians practically seized by surprise, leaving a trail of German dead in their wake."

WAR MINISTERS PROHIBITS ATTACKS AGAINST TRIPLE ENTENTE.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

Reports received from Petrograd state that travelers arriving from Turkey say Enver Pasha, the Turkish War minister, has forbidden newspaper attacks against any of the countries in the Triple Entente, especially Russia.

WATER RATES APPROVED. HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—Rates of the Glenside Water Company for water furnished consumers in Glenside, across the Schuylkill River from Reading, are not excessive nor unreasonably high, according to an opinion rendered today by the Public Service Commission. The company had a deficit of \$40,000 during the 12 months ending June 30.

ALLIES' STAFF REGY SUPERIOR, REPORTS SIR JOHN FRENCH

War Office Issues Field Marshal's Statement Concerning Last Week's Action Preceding German Retreat.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The official report of Field Marshal Sir John French to the War Office on the past week's fighting in France, which resulted in a general retreat of the Germans, was made public by the Government Press Bureau today.

It shows that since the battle at Mons, on August 23, the first German army has been engaged in a colossal game of strategy, endeavoring to duplicate the battle of Sedan by outflanking and enveloping the left wing of the allied army in order to encircle both French and British and drive them southward.

Field Marshal French shows that the Germans drove southward with tremendous force, attempting to throw a wedge between Paris and the allied army, but the strategy of the French and British general staffs proved a peril.

Sir John pointed out that the Germans fully expected to carry out this enveloping movement to a successful conclusion and enter Paris. Letters found on the bodies of German soldiers and officers prove this, said the British general. By their ability to move forward, day after day, on the big swing through northeastern France, the Germans had come to look upon victory as being within their grasp, when the tide suddenly turned.

"It will be remembered," says the report, "that the general position of the British troops on September 8th was south of the Marne with the French forces in line on their right and left. There had been practically no change since the 3d, which marked the end of the British troops' long retirement from the Belgian frontier."

On the 4th it became apparent that there was an alteration in the direction of the advance of almost the whole German army, which had been endeavoring to outflank and envelop the left of the allies' whole line in order to drive them southward. The German forces opposite the British were beginning to move in a southeasterly direction instead of continuing to the southwest to the French capital."

"Leaving a strong rear guard along the River Ourcq to keep off the French Sixth Army, which was northwest of Paris, the Germans began executing a flank march, diagonally across the British front, ignoring the British in an effort to attack the left flank of the French main army, which stretched in a long curved line from the British right towards the east. The British tried to carry out the envelopment, which has failed against the combined forces of the allies."

"The Germans continued the movement on the 5th. Large advance parties crossed the Marne and there was considerable fighting with the French Fifth Army on the French left, which fell back toward the Seine."

On the 6th heavy German forces crossed the Marne and pushed through Coulmiers, past the British right. Further east they were attacked in the night by the French Fifth Army, which captured three villages at the point of the bayonet."

"On the 7th there was a general advance by the allies in this quarter. The British forces, which had been reinforced, pushed in a northeasterly direction in co-operation with the advance of the French fifth army to the north, and the French sixth army pushed eastward against the German rear guard along the Ourcq River. The Germans, possibly weakened by the detachment of troops to the eastern theatre of operations and realising that the French and British advance considerably endangered their own flanking movement, commenced to retire toward the northeast."

"This was the first time the German troops had turned their backs since their attack at Mons a fortnight before. It is reported that the order to retreat when so close to Paris was a bitter disappointment. Letters found on the dead prove that the German troops generally believed they were about to take the French capital."

On the 8th the German movement northward continued, their rear guard on the south of the Marne River being pressed back to the river by the British and French. The latter captured several villages after hand-to-hand fighting, the infantry inflicting severe losses upon the enemy."

WILLS FILED AND PROBATED \$50,000 Estate of Lillian Cassidy Bequeathed to Husband and Children.

The will of Lillian Cassidy, who died September 1, at 1906 North Broad street, bequeathed an estate of \$50,000 to Ernest K. Cassidy, the husband, and two children. The husband is named executor. The children are William Cassidy, 255 S. Thurnham, 535 Belford avenue, distributing an estate of \$2,000 in private bequests; Cecelia Evans, who died in St. Ann's Hospital, 410 West 12th street, 1908; and Susan Cassidy, 255 S. Thurnham, 535 Belford avenue, distributing an estate of \$2,000 in private bequests. The husband is named executor. The children are William Cassidy, 255 S. Thurnham, 535 Belford avenue, distributing an estate of \$2,000 in private bequests; Cecelia Evans, who died in St. Ann's Hospital, 410 West 12th street, 1908; and Susan Cassidy, 255 S. Thurnham, 535 Belford avenue, distributing an estate of \$2,000 in private bequests.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Howard W. Evans, 255 North 31st street, valued at \$10,000; Besse C. Potter, 255 West Tulpehocken street, 1900; Susan Davidson, Norristown, Pa., \$1,500; Margaret M. Clemm, 214 Madison square, \$350; Hugh Ferry, 421 Union street, \$250.

Personal effects of the estate of Victor C. B. Means have been appraised at \$5,750.93; James B. Kendall, \$12,500.75; and Abram Marquis, \$750.85.

BRITISH DENY REPORT OF MUTINY IN INDIA

Earl Grey Says Natives Are Strongly in Favor of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Reports from German sources that a mutiny had broken out in India as a result of the British call for troops for use on the continent of Europe, were denied today by a cablegram from Earl Grey, the British Foreign Minister, to the British Embassy here.

The statement reads: "The story of a revolution in India which has been given out by German agents in certain capitals is a sheer invention. The enthusiasm in India with regard to the war is most striking. "All native princes, political organizations of all parties, as well as the general population, are offering striking proofs of their loyalty to the British Empire, offers of military and financial support have been made and are being gratefully accepted. Additional evidence is being received daily of the loyalty of the princes, public bodies and peoples of India."